The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 28 0
including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months advance delivered in Town... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

Births.

CODD—February 9th, at Bedford House, Police Commissioner's Road, the wife of Captain P. L. Codd, of a daughter still-born.

WELDON—February 8th, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Captain T. Weldon, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Lingah	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas.	
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Muscat	
„ Lingah		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotier, will be despatched as above on MONDAY 17th February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 6th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

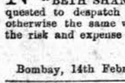
From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland mail.

N. B—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning, this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 11th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Madras	23
„ Calicut	18	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cochin	19	„ Negapatam	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Galle	
„ Columbo	20	„ Colombo	27
„ Galle		„ Tuticorin	28
„ Negapatam	24	„ Cochin	29
„ Pondicherry		„ Calicut	30
„ Madras	27	„ Cannanore	1
„ Coconada	29	„ Mangalore	30
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Carwar	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Arrive Bombay	4
Arrive Calcutta	3		

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhuramtur.		Oorun		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class...	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8
Third Class	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	4	0	6

The Dhurramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M and Dhurramtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor	Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "BETH SHAN," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Beth Shan.*

Bombay, 14th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY of NINGPO," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Ningpo.*

Bombay, 14th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *British Nation*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *British Nation.*

Bombay, 6th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "DILHAREE," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilharee.*

Bombay, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights.*

Bombay 3rd February. 1868.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABIAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per dor. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits „	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted		4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, for the supply of,

281,688 lbs. Flour, Wheaten, 2nd sort.

Persons desirous of undertaking the supply can obtain on application at this office printed forms of Tenders and information as to the amount of Cash Deposit to be sent with each Tender and any other particulars they may be required connected with the supply.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 12th February, 1868.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the agents (Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co.) No. 1, Church Street, on Saturday the 22nd day of February instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

1st. To receive the Directors' Report, and the audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd. To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint one or more auditor or auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

4th. To declare a dividend for the last 6 months.

By Order of the Directors,
FURDUNJI ARDESHIR, Acting Secretary.

No. 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th Febru 1868.

N. B.—The transfer Books will be closed from the 15th instant to the day of the meeting, (both days inclusive.)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Blocks of Nowrojee Hill Stone for the foundations of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade. 75 Blocks of Stone will be required, and they are to be about four feet square by two feet thick.

The Blocks are to be rough dressed blue stone of uniform color, free from veins or other defects, and are to be equal in quality to the very best stone from Nowrojee Hill Quarry.

Tenders, giving a price per cubic foot of stone, are to be sent in on or before the 20th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 4th February 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, for the supply of—

2,000 Cholera Belts.
12 Mochies' Tools.
25 Hides, Cow.
25 Hides, Buffaloe.
3,000 Pairs Boots, Country.
6,000 Mirzaics.
3,000 Dhooputta, 2½ yards long by 2½ feet wide.
3,000 Clothes Brush.
3,000 Shoe Brush.
3,000 Boxes, Blacking.
750 lbs. Pipe Clay.
3,000 Brass Lotas, small, 5½ inches 3½ inches deep.
3,000 Brass Lotas, large.
3,000 Tawas, Iron, 9 inches wide.
3,000 Thallies, Brass, 9 inches wide 2 inches deep.
3,000 Kuttora, Brass.
3,000 Chimcha, Brass.
3,000 Chimta, Iron.

As per Musters open for inspection in this Office.

A Cash deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the articles at the tendered rates, should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the articles not being supplied within the time herein stated, or being tendered inferior to the musters.

The above articles must be supplied within ten days from the acceptance of the tender, and they will be subject to Survey, and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer will be final as regards its rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application to this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

EXPECTED Shortly, best Madeira, Sherry, and Claret.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A LARGE collection of real Meerschaum Pipes and Cheroot Holders, of great variety, Meerschaum Bowls with Cherry Wood Stem, and Tobacco Pouch, fitted in strong leather case. Rs. 12 each.

TOBACCO POUCHES, CHEROOT CASES, FUSEE CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TOBACCO.

THOS. BEAR'S VIRGINIA SHAG,

Do. Bird's Eye.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Golden Gem.
Do. Imperial.
Do. Smoking Mixture.
Do. Oronoko.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. 1.
Do. „ II.
Pondicherry "Imitation Manilla."
Do. do. "Havanna."
Do. "Thick common."

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheshire do.
Cheddar do.
Loaf do.

J. NEUBERG.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

COCOA EPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC Candied Fruits, in boxes and in bottles. Desert Chocolate. Crackers.
Fruits in Syrup.
China Preserve.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES, Bar Soap, and Scented Toilet Soaps.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TABLE LINEN.—English and Country made. Table Cloths, and Table Napkins to match. Bathing and Washing Towels. Counterpanes.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE:—JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of Howard's best Quinine at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to Medical Practitioners.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

PORT WINE.—JUST IMPORTED direct from O'PORTO, a consignment of excellent OLD PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen for cash only, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.
Atropized Gelatine Discs.
Calabarized do.
Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.
Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.
Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANÇAISE.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.

5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈમપીરીઅલ કોટન પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈમપીરીયલ કાટન પ્રેસ કંપની લિમીટેદ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coley Street on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following transactions:—

1. To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company or the year ending 31st December 1867.

2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

4. To declare a dividend.

5. To transact any other business which may be laid before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કું૰ પની.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

P. S.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

N. K. & Co

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—With immediate Entry, No. 8, Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Sweet & Co., and also the ground floor of No. 7, Church Gate Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co. Meadow Street.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for service at Annesly Bay,

ONE PATTERN MAKER.

Applications forwarding copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

TO FREEMASONS.—A Consignment of CRAFT AND R. A. COLLAR JEWELS, to be sold 50 per cent. below Manufacturer's price.

No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

TERMS—MODERATE.

Camp, Kurrachee

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosecn Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Liverpool market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Labelled & Brands	d... Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ...	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ...	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ...	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ...	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ...	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ...	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ...	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26	
Macon,	ditto	„ 21	

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,			
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	.....	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	.....	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	.....	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger,	do.	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	.....	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	.....	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer,	do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hochheimer,	do	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

		Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	.....	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	.....	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	.....	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.		„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	.....	„ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	...	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	.....	„ 18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	.....	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	.....	„ 15
Madeira, East Ind'a	.....	„ 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by " Betts*" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.*

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	.....	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	...	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	.....	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	.....	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	.....	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	.....	„ 22
„ „ Scotch	.....	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	.....	„ 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 33	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best)	per dozen „ 24	„ 24

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galv

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

ALSO,

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed. "The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages. The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a book.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

A COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER WANTED.—Apply at the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

DURING MY ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. W. A. HOUSTOUN, who holds my power of Attorney, WILL ACT FOR ME.

A. THOMSON,
Bombay, 14th Feb., 1868. 33, Meadow Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "JANET MITCHELL," arrived from CALCUTTA, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

J. SIGG & Co., Agents *Janet Mitchell*.
Bombay, 14th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "ORWELL," arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Orwell*.
Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION):—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with Section 95 of Act 19 of 1857, a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at 10, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at ½ past 2 o'clock for the purpose of appointing inspectors to inspect the accounts of the Liquidator, and taking into consideration any other matters that may be brought forward regarding the final winding up of the Company.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.
Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

HENRY'S NEW RIFLE.

THE "EXPRESS" RIFLE BY HENRY, OF EDINBURGH. One of these splendid weapons has just been received.—it is a DIRECT ACTING CENTRAL FIRE BREACH LOADER upon a new principle, fitted with COLONEL DAVIDSON'S PATENT SPORTING TELESCOPE, and may safely be pronounced one of the *most perfect, destructive*, rapid firing and complete Rifles ever introduced into India.—Price with a most complete apparatus—350 Cartridges, 500 Caps, &c., &c. Rs. 980.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co., Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons having any CLAIM or DEMAND whatsoever kind against the undersigned, are requred to SEND in his or their particular of ACCOUNTS to Mr. MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE in Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors' office, Apollo Street, No. 5, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise no claim will be received thereafter and the same will be null and void.

PALLONJEE JEEWANJEE
Khulpathee or Mistree.
Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from Office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. ROBERT EWING is authorized to SIGN OUR FIRM per procuration, from this date.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1868.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

DAILY EXPECTED,

FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising Broken in Carriage pairs, *faultless matches*, excellent Saddle and Harness Horses, thoroughbred Chargers, Hunters, Pig-stickers and a few select Horses for the Turf.

Orders from Out-stations registered and executed with great care.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.
15th February, 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

Italian Irrigation, being a report on the Agricultural Canals of Piedmont and Lombardy, &c. By Colonel R. B. Smith, Bengal Engineers. 2 vols. text, with separate vol. of plans, &c. Published by authority of the East India Company in 1855 ..... 25 0
Malcolm's Central India. 2 vols..... 21 0
Robertson's Irrigation in Spain 0 12
12 large Photographs by the Art Union of London.
Bound.—bust of H. R. H. the Princess of Prussia; Bust of Homer in the British Museum; Ditto of Antinous; Original Sketch in the B. M.; St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury; Temple of Wady Kardaffy, Nubia; A Dream of the Future; Holy Family; Statue of Spain; Statuettes; Perseus and Andromeda; and a Landscape..... 75 0
Wordsworth's Law of Joint Stock Companies and Winding-up, as altered by the Act of 1862..... 18 12
The History of Philosophy, from Thales to Comte, 2 vols. By G. H. Lewes, 3rd edn..... 24 0
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence. 8th edn. 66 ..... 9 8
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools; with decimal coinage..... 3 4
Washington Irving's Sketch Book..... 2 12
Mill's Political Economy..... 3 12
——Treatise on Liberty..... 1 0
——on Good Government..... 1 8

IN STOCK FROM FORMER ARRIVALS.

Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer 4 4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula... 3 8
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering 5 12
Hoppuss Timber Measurer..... 2 12
Cowie's Printers Manual..... 2 2
New Infantry Drill 1867—Official edition 3 0
Instruction of Musquetry, 1867..... 0 10
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service, 1867..... 5 12
Erskine's Glimpses of Abyssinia..... 1 2
Keith Johnstone's Map of Abyssinia (in case)..... 3 8
Brackenbury's European Armaments in 1867..... 3 18
Baker's The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia 15 12
Krapf's Missionary Labours in Abyssinia..... 15 12
Du Chaillu's Stories of the Gorilla Country..... 4 8
Stanley's Scripture Portraits, &c..... 4 8
Cavendith on Whist. Newedition..... 2 12
Baldwin on Whist..... 2 12
Colonel Blyth on Whist..... 3 12
Major A. on Short Whist..... 3 12
Staunton's Handbook of Chess..... 3 12
——Chess-Player's Companion..... 3 12
Pictures in the Tyrol and Elsewhere..... 15 12
Macduff's Memories of Olivet..... 5 0
Life of General Stonewall Jackson, U. S. Army..... 2 12
Life in the Light of God's Word. By Archbishop of York..... 4 8
Lady Herbert's Cradle Lands..... 15 12
On both sides of the Sea: a story of the Commonwealth and the Restoration 5 0
Helps' Life of Las Casas, the Apostle of the Indies.. 4 8
Peter Parley's Annual for 1868..... 3 12
Brown's The Dervishes; or Oriental Spiritualism... 10 8
A Present for my Darling..... 2 12
Routledge's Picture Book..... 2 12
East Indian Ready Reckoner (new edition)..... 4 8
Men of the Time, (new edition)..... 9 8
Baker on Long-Span Railway Bridges..... 2 12
Reading without Tears, 2 parts..... 3 8
Book of Familiar Quotations..... 2 12
Wale's Dictionary of Terms of Art..... 3 0
——Civil Engineering..... 3 8
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy..... 10 0
Home Book of Pleasure for Young Ladies 5 12
The Family Friend, vol. Jan. to June 1867..... 2 12
Churchill's Diseases of Women..... 7 12
Meadows's Prescriber's Companion..... 2 12
Wrinkles; or, hints to Sportsmen and Travellers... 4 8
Boosey's Christmas Annual 1867 (Musical)..... 0 12
Boosey's Christmas Rose (Music)..... 3 12
Chappell's Christmas Magazine (Musical)..... 0 12
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant..... 3 12
Far Away; or life and scenery in the Mauritius. By Boyle..... 6 12
Voyage alone in the yawl Rob Roy..... 3 12
Savage Club Papers 1868..... 9 0
Mr. Sprout: his opinions..... 2 12
Far above Rubies..... 4 8
Lessons of Middle Age, By author of Recreations of a country Parson..... 6 12
Vombery's Sketch s of Central Asia..... 12 0
Peacock's Central and Eastern Arabia..... 5 12
Majendie on Ammunition. Part I..... 8 0
Marshall's Outlines of Physiology, 2 vols..... 24 0
Maguire's the Irish in America..... 9 8
Wallace's The Desert and the Holy Land..... 4 8
The Boy's Own Book..... 6 8
Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History, 3rd series, 2 vols..... 9 0
Hunting Grounds of the Old World..... 5 12
Peacock's Handbook of Abyssinia..... 1 8
Map of Europe folded and mounted in case..... 35 0
Family Friend, Vol. Jany to Dec. 1865..... 2 12
Maunder's Little Gazetteer 2 0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern. 8 annas, and..... 2 12
Holley on Ordnance and Armour..... 30 0
Thomas on Rifled Ordnance..... 6 0
Hyde's Principles of Gunnery..... 10 8
Arabic Grammar, By F. Bishidiac..... 3 12
——By Wright..... 11 4
——Dictionary. By Catafogo..... 22 8
Dixon's The Holy Land 8 0
Studies of a Wandering Observer. By Ireland..... 6 12
Grant's Law of Bankers & Banking. 2d Edn. By R. A. Fisher..... 15 12
Czerny's Velocite for the Piano..... 5 4
——101 Exercises for the Piano, 2 parts..... 1 8
Play Books, 8 annas each:—Done Brown; Fra Diavolo burlesque; Found in a four-wheeler; Honeymoon; Esmeralda; Man of many friends; Life's trial; All's not gold that glitters; She stoops to conquer; Return of the wanderer; Dumb man of Manchester; Oliver Twist; David Copperfield; Jealous wife; Lawyer's Clerk (lottery ticket); Taming a tiger; Slasher and Crasher; Box and Cox; Bride of Abydos; Mrs. Caudle.

THE WAVERLEY PEN *Per box Rs.* 1.

CHARTS.

The Bay of Bengal..... 5 0
The Coast from Colombo to Madras, 5 sheets..... 11 8

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

DUETS, SONGS, BALLADS, &c.

We come from fairy bowers. The celebrated duet sung by the Misses E. and M. Mascall, in the author's popular musical entertainment "A Night in Fairy Land." Words by Carpenter. Music by S. Glover.....Rs. 1 8
O'er the bright and sparkling waters. Duet by Lucken 1 8
The Hour of Prayer Vocal duet. Poetry by W. Hills. Music by A. Leduc..... 1 8
Where the Fairies love to stray. Cavatina by A. Lee, Newly arranged by H. Foster..... 1 4
Remember me. Song. Composed and dedicated to his pupils, Misses A. and R. Ellwood, by W. T. Wrighton..... 1 8
The Maiden's Prayer. Sacred song, written by W. West. Music by Badarzewska..... 1 0
One Faith, one Love; Ballad. By C. Foster..... 1 4
The song of the Blind Girl to her Harp, with an accompaniment for the harp or piano. Words by C. Jefferys, Music by S. Glover..... 1 8
The Queen, By George Croall..... 2 0
Those Evening Bells, By Thos. Moore, Arranged with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson 1 0
The Gypsy's Warning. Song. By H. A. Coard..... 1 8
Mother kissed me in my dream. Ballad..... 1 8
Christmas Bells, Sung by Mr. Santley. Poetry by Longfellow, Music by Hatton 1 8
Janet's Choice. Ballad sung by Madame Dolby. Written and Composed by Claribel..... 2 0
Awfully Jolly. Composed by W. Halliday. Written and sung by H. Clifton..... 1 8
Ruth in the Corn. By L. Bordese..... 1 8
Wake gentle Maiden. Words by F. C. Burnand. Music by A. S. Sullivan..... 1 8
A Thousand a Year. By Mrs. P. Millard..... 1 4
Only the Night Winds sigh alone. By Burnand & Sullivan..... 1 8
My Love we'll meet again. By ditto ditto..... 1 8
Erinnerung. (Piece.) By Claribel..... 1 0

DANCE MUSIC.

WALTZ—The Gipsy. By Karl Helmer 2 0
——— Alpine Flowers. By A. Delasserie 2 4
——— The Dream of the Ball. By D. Godfrey ... 2 0
——— Return of the Swallows. By A. Leduc ... 1 4
——— Queen of the Harvest. By C. Coote, jun 2 0
GALOP.—The Three o'clock. By Hagemeyer 1 8
——— The special. By Musgrave 1 8
——— Snow—D'Hiver. By H. De Villiers 2 0
——— The sturm March. By G. Weippert 1 0
QUADRILLE.—Old England. By C. W. Glover 2 0
——— Cock o'the North. By J. R. Perry ... 2 0

HYMNS FOR MY CHILDREN.

Words by C.J. Rowe. Music by E.F. Rimbault.

1, Morning Hymn; 2, Evening Hymn; 3, Reverence for God's Day; 4, God is Love; 5, God is everywhere; 6, Humility; 7, Charity; 8, Blessed are the Peacemakers; 9, God's Power and Grace; 10, Obedience; 11, Faith; 12, Heaven.—each 8 annas.

All the above music is priced at English cost, and sent post free to any part of India.

Bombay, 14th Feb., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH FEB.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.....	.....	.....
,, Liverpool.....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10
By Overland Route ..	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 15.	Regina	Brady..	Hongkong, Dec. 11.
Feb. 16	Muscat Merchand	Warn.....	Calcutta, Jan. 19.
	Eudora	Knight	North Shields, Oct. 1.
	Pegasus	Cornwell	London, Oct. 6.
	John Banyan ...	Stich	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
	City of Liverpool	Whiteford	Liverpool Oct. 5.
	St. Bernard	Mepennots	Calcutta, Jan. 14
	England (s)	Thompson	Annesley Bay Jan. 28.
	Parisian.....	Watt	Newcastle, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 15.	Behar (s)	Perins	China.
	Burmah (s).....	Parker	Calcutta.
	Teazer	Grant	Annesley Bay.
Feb. 16.	Moderation	Phillips	Annesley Bay.

The following Vessels obtained their port Clearance on Saturday last:—
Barque Elze, Horns, bound to Moulmein.
Ship Ethereal, Anderson, bound to Annesley Bay.
Ship Egeria, Burns, bound to Annesley Bay.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

SATURDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1868.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I.

PRESIDENT, CAPTAIN YOUNG, C. B.
STEWARDS.

Captain MORLAND. | HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. | H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.
C. P. COOPER, Esq. | P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Esq.
Captain G. P. ROBINSON.
Captain G. F. HENRY.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq.

RACES.

1ST RACE.—Sailing Match for Fore and Aft decked vessels of 25 tons and upwards. Time allowed for Tonnage. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

2ND RACE.—Sailing Match for native rigged Yachts over 15 tons, allowance for Tonnage. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

3RD RACE.—Sailing Match for Fore and Aft Yachts under 25 tons; allowance for length. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

4TH RACE.—Sailing Match for Government Departmental Small Pilot and Custom House Boats. To be handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.

5TH RACE.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats and all Boats other than Yachts. No allowance. Entrance Rs 10.

6TH RACE.—Sailing Match for all Ship's sailing Boats of any size or rig. No allowance. Entrance Rs. 10.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Ship's Gigs pulling 6 oars. Entrance Rs. 10.

2ND RACE.—For all other Ship's Gigs pulling less than 6 oars. Entrance Rs. 5.

3RD RACE.—For gentlemen amateurs; four oars. Entrance 1 gold mohur.

4TH RACE.—For Ship's Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5.

5TH RACE.—For Jolly-boats pulling 2 oars. Entrance Rs. 2.

6TH RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes pulling 4 paddles. Entrance Rs. 1.

7TH RACE.—For Tonies or Canoes pulling 2 paddles. Entrance Rs. 1.

Entries to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and entrance money paid in before noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Boats after entering must race or forfeit entrance fee.

By the kind permission of Captain Grogan the steam ship "QUEEN" has been placed at the disposal of the Stewards as Flagship. For further particulars, apply to

THOS. E. TAYLOR, Hon. Secy.

Tamarind Lane, Fort.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, on FRIDAY next, at 4 P. M.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS only will be ADMITTED on the OPENING DAY.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary to the Art Exhibition.
Framji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, 15th Feb., 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, INSTEAD of TUESDAY the 18th.

Malabar Hill, 9th February, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1868.

THE embroidered jewel-cloth which the Barbarian of Baroda is getting prepared to send for some purpose or another to Mecca is, we believe, to reach Bombay to-day, in order that it may be exhibited to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. We hope His Excellency, in condescending to look at this costly bauble, is humouring the Guicowar in the same way as a full grown man pretends to admire the toy of a child. We likewise trust that it will suggest certain enquiries to His Excellency as to the right of the Guicowar to dispose of so much wealth in the manner he proposes to do. The jewel-cloth, which will cost about thirty lacs of rupees, is said to be made out of the Khangee treasure which, if our impression is correct, does not belong to him, but to the heir presumptive to the throne whom, to the disgrace of the British Government, His Highness has kept a close prisoner in a small cell, some seven feet square or thereabout, for the last four and a-half years. If it is the custom to regard the Khangee treasure as the property of the heir apparent, and to register the same in his name, then it is an unwarrantable stretch of authority on the Guicowar's part to send it to the tomb of Mahomed, or to devote it to any other superstitious purpose. Whether, however, it is or not, we fail to understand why the British Government should permit His Highness to transport so much wealth gratuitously and uselessly from his dominions, when it might be profitably invested in opening up and improving his territory, or placing the administration of it on a somewhat better footing.

THE graceful feats of horsemanship which may be seen by the curious in Rotten Row are pre-eminently calculated to excite feelings of admiration. It is apparent to the most unobservant person that each equestrian (without exception) has been accustomed to the saddle from childhood. So much at home are some riders that one stirrup is at times considered to be quite unnecessary. Loving the cool seabreeze of evening, numerous gentlemen on horseback grant it a free and wide passage between their saddles and their seats of honour. The band plays, the steeds neigh, the ladies look! and away our friends go,—bump! bump; bump! Delightful exercise! so extremely aristocratic, and so well calculated to prevent liver complaints!

It is evident, from specimens on view, that Ramsgate equestrians (and equestrians from other watering-places in Great Britain) honour Bombay by residing here temporarily. In years gone by these wild horsemen of the prairie no doubt did great things on donkey-back. After a morning spent in the erection of sand-palaces they probably were permitted by their indulgent mothers to bestride jackasses. The pecuniary recompense to the owner of one of these animals was—if we remember aright—sixpence per hour. The amount of exercise that might be obtained out of one of these steeds in the course of sixty minutes was something perfectly amazing. Apparently, the experiences of the sea-side at home have been considered suitable for Bombay. It is pleasant to see gentlemen enjoying themselves; and if they can continue to ornament Rotten Row, and to bump themselves happy—without causing any great rise in the price of sticking-plaister—we shall be delighted.

Years ago there used to be a mysterious something known as Shanks's Mare. As we never heard anything to the contrary, we presume that she still lives. From all accounts this Shanks's Mare is a safer animal than many of those bestridden by performers in Rotten Row. To say to a gallant horseman, as he flies past with pale face and alarmed eye, "Don't you think that you had better get inside?" would be—to put it mildly—unkind. We (who, like our clerical friends, love a stinking coolie as our brother) are incapable of unkindness. Our sentiment under the circumstances would be,—"If that kind of amusing performance pleases you, it certainly does not hurt us." The *Times of India* would probably rush to the rescue with a pot of ointment, and a copy of the tract, *Healing Balm*. Our notion of the fitness of things is different.

If there be one thing on earth more picturesque than another it must be a Bombay—shall we say "cad" or something less evangelical?—disporting his self-adored form in Rotten Row. The tight riding-breeches, the shiny black hat, the studied get-up, proclaim the creature. Sometimes the costume varies: perhaps it may vary after the appearance of these words. Still, the reptile, the cad, will be there. Serpent-like, the disgusting thing wriggles itself everywhere. We saw it at the Governor's Ball the other night: we saw it at the Races the other afternoon: you may see it this evening, in Rotten Row, if you go there about sunset. Bombay cads (like sin and insolvents) are everywhere. Aurelian, when galloping in the Hippodrome, used to do it with a will: because some of our local stars gallop occasionally against their will, the exercise is none the less charming. There used to be a saying "set a monkey on horseback, and he will ride to the Devil!" but we are unable to say whether or not this addendum to Act XXVIII applies to Rotten Row. Some of the posts in this aristocratic resort have, we notice been painted half black and half white. Is this to indicate the class of character wildly careering to and fro; or is it to suggest the probability of a fatal spill?

OUR local Police Court on Saturday afternoon, was raised for an hour or two, to the dignity of an international tribunal. By an Act passed in 1854, the East India Company made provision for the apprehending and delivering up to justice of any "heinous offender" who had fled from one portion of British territory in India to another, or from a native State to British territory. The machinery of the Act is simple enough. On the requisition of any executive officer of any part of the British territories, or by any Foreign Prince, or by the authorised minister of a Foreign Prince for the delivery up to justice of any person charged with a heinous offence, Government may order a magistrate to enquire into the truth of the charge, and if the evidence shall satisfy the magistrate that there are grounds for apprehending the accused person, he shall issue a warrant accordingly. On the apprehension of the offender he is to be carried before the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence is said to have been committed, if British territory; and if the offence is alleged to have been committed within a native state, the accused shall be carried before the magistrate of the district in which he shall be arrested, where the whole circumstances shall be enquired into. If the evidence warrants a committal the accused is to be committed to gaol, leaving the Executive Government to deliver up or discharge the accused. An alternative process is also provided by the Act in cases where time does not permit an order of Government to be obtained for the apprehension of the accused. This alternative process is merely the ordinary process in use in magistrate's courts, and the powers of Government with reference to the delivery up or discharge of the accused after the committal are the same as in proceedings taken under the authority of government. The three women who were brought before Mr. Connon on Saturday were proceeded against by the ordinary process, and were charged with the theft of a shawl and one or two trifles amounting in all to about Rs. 1000. Mr. Connon correctly described the apprehension of the women, against whom, as he stated, there was not a shadow of a case, as done by a stretch of his authority, and as the Act expressly stipulates that a magistrate illegally or improperly issuing such a warrant as was issued in this case, shall be liable to punishment, we hope that no evil disposed person will suggest to the *Times of India* that this is another brutal instance of the violation of native rights by the unprincipled and unscrupulous officers of the British Government; lest our contemporary, whose tender mercies are cruel, should visit the genial impersonation of justice who at present presides in the Fort Police Court with all the terrors of the law which he has broken. It is apparent that the crime with which the women were charged was not within the class of crimes contemplated by the Act, and their arrest was entirely illegal. They were apprehended on the 4th of January, and admitted to bail, but have been under the illegally exercised control of the Court since that date The point that should have been determined six weeks ago before a warrant for their apprehension was granted at all was the point which was only decided or Saturday whether the theft of a shawl and one or two other petty articles came within the meaning of the Act. As the magistrate held that it did not, and as he had therefore no jurisdiction in the matter, it follows that the women have been kept in illegal custody for six weeks.

It is singular that Mr. Peile was so indifferently prepared with his case as not to know that under a treaty between the East India Company and the Guicowar, signed in 1817, it was stipulated that "offenders taking refuge in the jurisdiction of either party shall be surrendered on demand, without delay or hesitation." It was probably on this stipulation that Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda demanded on behalf of the Guicowar delivery of the women, and that the Bombay Government passed the order to Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, for their surrender. It seem incompetent to either the one Government or the other to require proof, before the surrender, that any offence has been committed. The British Government, no doubt, had its own interests chiefly in view in making such a stipulation; one object being to prevent native states from being made places of refuge by political offenders, and another object being to prevent the tribunals of native states from interfering in the matter in any shape or form; as their interference would more likely result in shielding the accused than in delivering him to British justice The effect of the treaty is this—that the British Government has voluntarily surrendered all right and power of enquiring into the truth of any charge by the Guicowar's Government against natives found in British territory, and it is not even competent for the British Government to enquire whether the accused are subjects of the Guicowar or of itself. It is enough for the Guicowar to say—"So and So is an offender; hand him over," and in this way the British Government may be made the instrument of handing over its own innocent subjects, or innocent subjects of the Guicowar who, in dread of some plot against their lives, may have fled to British territory with reliance on the fullest protection of the British law. Such an extraordinary treaty is an anomaly unknown in the relations of independent civilised States; and we believe that an English Court would require some proof of guilt before complying with a demand for the surrender of the person of a Frenchman found on British soil. Suppose the woman Sagoona's story is true, to surrender her under the treaty would be to connive at a foul conspiracy against her. The British Government can have no guarantee that she would receive even-handed justice in the corrupt courts of the Guicowar; and as the woman claims to be a subject of the British Government, and not of the Guicowar, considerations of some delicacy will be suggested to Government, if Mr. Peile, after being frustrated under the Act, demands delivery of the women under the treaty. Even though the treaty was made so far back as 1817, when the British power in Western India was only being built up, the present case illustrates the absurdity of British rulers pretending to treat with barbarian Governments like the Guicowar's on terms of equality.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following on the Bonus Question:—

Many Field Officers of the Indian Army are supposed to be anxious to retire on their pensions, but on account of having families to support, and other claims on their purse, they cannot afford to lose their Indian allowances, and were a liberal bonus offered on retirement, they would gladly accept it; thus relieving Government, to some extent, of heavy and increasing charges on account of Indian pay to a number of Field Officers in excess of its requirements. If it is desirable to reduce the number of Field Officers in India, why are not the rescrictions on furlough and retirement modified? Under the Old Furlough Rules an officer might retire on the pension of his rank after 22 years' service in India, but according to the new rules, 22 years' service only entitles an officer to Captain's pension: to retire as a Major he must serve 24 years, for Lieutenant Colonel's pension 28, and for that of Colonel 32 years. Only 2 years leave are allowed to count as service for pension in 20, 3 in 25, and 4 in 30. The adoption of the new rules has been made compulsory on joining the Staff Corps, so that many officers, who have been obliged to take leave on medical certificate in excess of the above periods, have a good deal of service for pension to make up, and cannot retire if they would.

If every officer of 20 years' standing were allowed to retire on the pension of his rank, many that are waiting to complete their 22, 24, 28, and 32 years' Indian service would retire at once. Should it not be considered desirable to alter the retiring regulations, officers of 20 years' service might be allowed to reside in Europe on English pay until they might be required in India; their return to India would not be optional with them, as Government would order them back to duty or not as might appear desirable; thus a saving of Indian allowances would be effected, and the officers would be available if required.

To the passers through this city, whose numbers are monthly increasing as the capital of our Presidency becomes daily more and more the port of India, there are many places of interest, and many sights "to be done," from the anna Panorama on the Esplanade to the caves of Elephanta, both inclusive: there is our Rotten Row, which, after passing the Money Schools on our right, and the Small Cause Court on the left, lies in front of us, and reminds us that that much abused originator of the idea did not do such a bad thing for the benefit of the Bombay public at large, when he laid out capital, (was it municipal capital?) not lavishly, on a small plot of ground where Bombay equestrians may exercise to their heart's content their horses, and themselves, (the latter generally succeeding in doing the harder part of the work); where they may sniff the saline and salutary breezes of Back Bay, and think with sorrow as they look seaward on past days of grandeur and shares, without fear, at least from independent sources, such as ancient buggies, city busses, Parsee Jehus, wayward bullock conveyances, and fiendish musical marriage ceremonies, of broken bones and concussed brains: no; the row was a bright idea, and the rider need fear nothing, but those little differences, which, we notice, often occur between the horse and his rider, resulting the more frequently in success on the part of the former animal.

From this point we may turn our gaze to another portion of Bombay, known as Scandal Point: why it is so called is a mystery to us; many ladies for the sake of the breeze congregate there each evening, but that, of course, can have nothing whatever to do with the question: another saline, salutary spot, and one which, under the fostering care and daily attention of our Municipality, has immensely improved during the past three or four months. These are to be seen, and many others, each enjoying a certain share of attention, aided by expenditure, so as to render them useful and ornamental. So far, so good: with the process of the suns we also should progress, and we therefore fail to perceive, with grief be it said, why the paths of the living are so cared for and the last resting places of the dead so pitifully neglected. Cemeteries on the Continent are places to which the sight-loving traveller invariably repairs. Fancy an Englishman's first trip to Paris, without having a peep at Pere Lachaise; but what foreigner would go out of his way to visit our burial places, Norwood, Bethnall Green, Brompton, and the like. It is becoming now more the custom in England, than formerly, to care for and ornament ground chosen for the purpose of depositing the remains of our relations and friends; and it is a satisfaction to feel that that unenviable, narrow-minded prejudice against the adornment of these places with trees and flowers, the natural productions of God's bounty, probably on the score of its savouring too much of the *mistaken?* usages of the Roman Catholic Church, is gradually dying out. Such misconceptions result in total neglect: in many instances little reverence, little respect, and less tribute is paid to the dead, after the mould once fills in the space: and as soon as the granite slab, broken column, or simple turf is placed over the grave, the sorrowing relations and friends seem to imagine their task to be finished, and their duty fully performed! Did our Church point out the error, or did she encourage it? These are topics which we will not discuss now, but turn rather to the Church of England Cemetery (forgive the misnomer) in Girgaum. The approach to it out of the Girgaum Road is by a very narrow lane and a still narrower gateway; indeed so narrow is the latter, as to render the entrance of a carriage difficult; but the narrow lane and still narrower gateway are quite in keeping with the burial-ground itself, and we must honestly confess that the whole is perfectly consistent, the one with the other. Upon entering, we naturally look about us for the little chapel in which the last services of the dead are performed, but we look in vain, and upon enquiry we find that the remains have first to be taken to Byculla Church, or to the Cathedral, for the want of this adjunct. It is a painful subject, and one indeed upon which we do not care to dwell; but the cure is easy, if we only put our shoulders to the wheel: let each of those who have friends buried there, subscribe a small sum yearly according to their means: let the Cemetery have its share of the attention and expenditure paid to other things, and we have little doubt, but that the place will in the course of a year or eighteen months assume the air of a well cared for garden, instead of, as at present, a neglected wilderness.

THE *Athenæum*:—Last week's obituary included with unusual absence of parade the name of a man who in his time, as a comic satirist, had no small political power. As a pseudonym the signature of "H. B.," for some twenty years, kept St. James's Street in a state of expectancy as to public things and public men. The strength and grace and delicacy of Mr. Doyle's caricatures rested on the fact of their never degenerating into coarseness. In them, it is true, might be seen Lord Broughan's nose, and Lord Morpeth's ill-consid

On Friday last about 5 P. M. a fire broke out in a bullock shed at Nagpada. Two steam fire-engines were quickly on the spot, but only one of them was used for some time owing to scarcity of water, there being only one three inch main in that locality. Seventy-six bheesties (water bearers) soon arrived, and with the water supplied by them, both engines were brought into use. The shed into which the fire broke out was close to and surrounded by four dwelling-houses, all of which caught fire. By the exertions of the police and others, the fire was prevented from spreading to other property in the vicinity of the shed. The houses were totally destroyed, and the fire was extinguished at 6 P. M. The damage sustained by the owners of the property destroyed is estimated at Rs. 4,500. The origin of the fire is not known.

An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday last at the Coroner's Office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a Hindoo girl named Coolsombee. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, a policeman while passing along the old Jamblee Street, heard an alarm raised to the effect that a child had been knocked down by a cart. He went to the spot and saw a bullock cart standing on the road. Deceased was lying down on the ground, and one of the bullock, had its foot on the body. He removed the foot of the bullock off the child. The street in which the cartman was driving the cart was very narrow. Carts were coming in the opposite direction. Suddenly the deceased tried to cross the road from behind a cart that was coming in that direction, and she was knocked down, but the cart wheel did not go over her. Deceased was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital where she died on Wednesday morning. The Jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

Band of Hope Soiree.—A soiree was given in connection with the Band of Hope Temperance Association on Friday evening last, at the residence of the Secretary, Mr. J. T. T. Brown, Baboola Tank Road. The admission was free, the expenses of the Soiree having been defrayed by contributions, which had been solicited from and subscribed by the general public. A large room situated on the first floor of the building in which the soiree took place was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens for the occasion. The proceedings were opened by the Overture *De L'Opera La Dame Blanche* being performed by a instrumental band, which was stationed in an adjoining room, after which several speeches were made advocating the temperance movement, and calling upon the "unpledged" portion of the audience to "pledge" themselves without delay. Several songs, glees, and part songs were performed at intervals during the evening, and the proceedings were brought to a close at half-past ten by the singing of a "Temperance Anthem" during which three persons—one of whom was a Brahmin—signed the pledge.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The application for enforcement of the decree for restitution of conjugal rights, passed at the suit of Rustomjee Framjee against his wife Peerozbaee, was heard by Mr. Justice Tucker on Saturday last, when Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Cleary, appeared to show cause against the application; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, in support of the rule. Mr. McCulloch read a certificate given by three medical gentlemen, who had examined the defendant, which was to the effect that she was suffering from *hysteria*, and cohabitation was likely to aggravate her disease. The learned Judge remarked that on the last occasion the complaint was with regard to an ulcer on the stomach, and though there was a difference of opinion among the medical gentlemen, it was apprehended that the disease was incurable and she would not survive for six months. That it was merely as an indulgence that she was allowed six months, and with the view that she might by that time return to her husband without the intervention of the Court. The counsel in support of the *rule* on rising to address was told by the Judge that he need not address; and an order was made that she should returns to her husband's house. The learned Judge said that he would settle the form of the order and apprize the parties of the same this day (Monday), and as he then apprehended it would be in the form of a direction that the defendant should return within a certain time to be therein named, and in default to be attached and brought up by the Nazir before the Court to be then and there punished for disobedience.

D. J. LISBOA'S INSOLVENCY CASE.

The further hearing of the case of the insolvent D. J. Lisboa, chairman of the board of directors of the National Financial of India, was resumed on Saturday last before the Hon'ble Commissioner Mr. Justice Tucker. The particulars of the case and the grounds of opposition were given in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday, the 10th instant.

Mr. McCulloch, with Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, for the opposing creditor, Mr. P. E. Bendir, official liquidator of the National Financial of India.

Mr. Bhickoo Sazba, a creditor, opposed in person.

Insolvent cross-examined by Mr. Farran:—He was director and promoter of the National Financial of India. It was promoted in November 1864, and registered either in December 1864 or January 1865. There were altogether 16,000 shares, and about Rs. 7,00,000 were paid up on account of the first call. The money was lodged with the Presidency Bank on account of the National Financial of India. He could not recollect whether the account was first opened in the name of the promoters. Insolvent was referred to entries of certain sums advanced by him from the funds of National Financial of India. The sum of Rs. 20,000 was advanced for the purchase of shares of the Bombay City Bank, which were purchased by the manager under instructions from the board of directors, of which insolvent was the chairman. Under date 3rd February 1865, was another item of Rs. 21,000 of a similar transaction in City Bank shares. Insolvent told the manager to buy the shares for cash and sell them for future delivery. He bought the shares, but did not sell them for future delivery, and for the eventual loss thereon of Rs. 41,000 insolvent had to hold himself responsible to the company; and he had, therefore, entered the amount in his schedule. Insolvent entered into these transactions with the City Bank on his own responsibility. He was one of the promoters of the Bazar Land and Investment Company. The other directors of the National Financial of India were also the directors of the Bazar Land and Investment Company. The directors of the National Financial of India advanced to Mooljee Canjee, one of the promoters of the Bazar Land and Investment Company, Rs. 1,90,000. By a mistake of the accountant the amount was debited in the name of the directors instead of Mooljee Canjee, who guaranteed the amount. Insolvent could not give any explanation why the mistake was not corrected. He supposed it was not noticed. On the 30th March 1865 the books of the National Financial of India were examined and the accounts were found to be in order. There was another entry dated December 1864 to the effect that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be advanced to the promoters of the "Kuppur Bazar," and in consideration thereof the promoters of the latter agreed to give to the Financial 100 of their shares at par. From the books he should say that the loan of Rs. 1,50,000 was made to the promoters of the National Bazar. There was another entry under date——February 1864 to the effect that a sum of Rs. 7,000 be advanced to Mooljee Canjee on account of the National Bazar, but when he saw the books he found that it was to the promoters. The greater number of the notes were payable to insolvent as chairman of the company. He did not institute any legal proceedings to recover the amount of the notes. The loan which was made to Mascarenha was in reality made to insolvent; but with the approval of the other directors he did not use his own name. Insolvent deposited 320 shares of the City Bank as a security for the loan, and had paid in part for it. Insolvent had given his own security to Mascarenha. Some of the co directors suggested that insolvent being their chairman, it was better for him not to borrow the Financial's money in his own name, and he followed their advice without meaning anything wrong. Insolvent went to Damaun in Jun 1866, with a view to avoid criminal proceedings taken against him in the Police Court by Narayen Sazba, brother of the opposing creditor Bhickoo Sazba. Narayen was then the liquidator of the National Financial of India. He returned to Bombay in March 1867. On the 31st July 1865 there was no sum of Rs. 18,700 standing to insolvent's credit in the books of the Bank of Bombay; on the contrary he was indebted to the Bank. Insolvent had two accounts with the Bank of Bombay and had squared one of them. His brother was then in England. He had full power to act for him. He got a loan of Rs. 18,700 in his brother's name, and he subsequently transferred it in his own name. He first considered himself insolvent after stoppage of the Asiatic Bank Corporation some time in November 1866. No application was made to insolvent by the manager to give up 500 shares of the National Financial, which were found short. What the manager said was not true. Those 500 shares which insolvent and the other directors had purchased were deposited with the Union Financial in order to enable the National Financial to overdraw its account. Those shares were afterwards handed to the Union Financial. In September 1866 insolvent offered Rs. 35,000 to Narayen Sazba to discharge him from the liability of Rs. 71,000, but the offer was refused. Proceedings were then taken against him in the Police Court. By a resolution of the directors, shares which they intended to sell were allotted to them in another person's name.

Mr. Bhickoo Sazba cross-examined the insolvent at considerable length. Mr. McCulloch then put a few questions to the insolvent, after which the Hon'ble Commissioner adjourned the further investigation of the case till the 2nd March next. A protection order was granted to the insolvent.

INTERESTING CASE IN THE POLICE COURT.

A case of considerable interest as to our extradition relations with the Gaekwar of Baroda came on for hearing at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, before John Connon, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police. So far as the facts transpired, the circumstances seemed to be that three women, two of them young, and a third middle-aged, left Baroda on 23rd December and came down to Bombay. On arriving at the station here, one Bulwuntrao Suckojeerow Khanwulkur, who had received a telegram from Baroda, had them arrested and detained at the station till the arrival next day from Baroda of a man named Balajirow, who charged the women, before the Commissioner of Police, with having committed theft. No charge was then made out, and the women were discharged. On 3rd January Bulwuntrao laid the following information before Mr. Connon, praying for a warrant of apprehension, which was granted:—"I am an inhabitant of Baroda, and at present reside at Bombay, Lowarchall. I am the cousin of one Chimunrow Narayenrow Khanwulkur and lived with him in his house at Baroda. I know Suckoo, Sugoona, and Bhagoo women. They lived at Baroda, and were the domestic servants of my said cousin Chimunrow Narayenrow Khanwulkur. About fifteen days ago the said Suckoo, Sagoona, and Bhagoo absconded from the house of the said Chimunrow Narayenrow, carrying away with them ornaments and clothes of the value of Rs. 1,000. I subsequently heard that they were at Bombay, and I have found that they are at present living in Khetwaddy, where I have seen them. I have also found that they have in their possession certain clothes which were missed from the house of my said cousin Chimunrow Narayenrow Khanwulkur. In consequence of information I have received I have reason to believe that they are about to abscond from Bombay. I charge them with theft, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be held in custody until an order from Government is obtained to give them up to the Durbar of Baroda."

The women appeared before Mr. Connon on the 4th January, when they were charged by Bulwuntrao with having stolen ornaments and clothes to the value of Rs. 1,000 from his cousin Chimunrow Narayenrow Khanwulkur, a resident of Baroda. The charge could then be proved against the women, and the case was adjourned for a week, the women being admitted to bail in Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 100 each. The case was again called at the expiration of the week, and then adjourned till the 18th, and when on the 18th the case was called on, another adjournment was granted till 15th February, the prosecutor agreeing to allow each of the women Rs. 7 for maintenance till then. On the 18th January Sagoonbai presented the following petition to his Honour:—

"John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

"The humble petition of the accused Sagunbai, widow of Mukunda bin Dippaji, survey inhabitant of Kurvey, in talooka and zilla Ratnaghere.

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your honour's petitioner was living with her husband, who was in the service of Row Saheb Koovekur, a gentleman in Baroda. After his death she took leave of the said Row Saheb to go to her parents and left Baroda on the 23rd December 1867. In order to detain your honour's petitioner through ill-intent the said Row Saheb sent a telegram to Bombay and got her detained on the railway station in Bombay. On the next day one Balajirow (Row Saheb's man) came down to Bombay and took your honour's petitioner to the Police Commissioner in Mazagon Police Office on the 25th December, where she was dismissed, no charge having been passed against her. A week after, the said Balajirow arrested your honour's petitioner by a warrant from the Police Office simply to harass her through ill-intent. The particulars thereof are as follows:—

"1. That your honour's petitioner's husband was in the service of the said Row Sahib, and her father-in-law is still a servant in the said Row Sahib's house at Koovey. On the death of her husband she requested the said Row Saheb to send her to her own parents, but he having a bad eye upon her did not do so, and on the contrary was trying to induce her to stay with him, which she did not like to do. At last when he saw that all his endeavours were proved useless he felt quite displeased and told her to go away, and accordingly she was come down to Bombay.

"2. That your honour's petitioner's house being very far from Baroda, and having no relations or friends who could take her to her parents, was obliged to come in company with two other women Bhagu and Saku, her acquaintances.

"3. That the said Balajirow when asked by the Commissioner whether there was any charge against her, but that he had purchased her and the said two women and that they were running away. The Commissioner having no grounds to believe him as it was quite inconsistent dismissed your honour's petitioner and the said two women.

"4. That your honour's petitioner having lived for a week with her brother prepared to go to her parents when the said Balajirow again brought against her a false charge of theft and got her and the said two women arrested by a warrant from the Police Court, which is a great oppression on them, and from which they hope they may be protected.

"5. That if the above charge were real one your honour's petitioners would not have been allowed to leave Baroda, but tried there and dealt with according to law; and moreover the said Balajirow has said before the Commissioner that he had no charge of theft against your honour's petitioner, and accordingly she and the said two women were dismissed.

"6. That the charge of having stolen a shawl is mere a false one, brought against your honour's petitioner through ill intent and simply to harass her, so that she may consent to go to Baroda to live with Row Saheb and yield to his bad wishes.

"7. That the shawl which the said Balajirow alleges to have been stolen by your honour's petitioner is the one which her husband got as a present from the said Row Saheb in honour of the birth of his son. Many such shawls were given by Row Saheb to most of his other servants.

"Under these circumstances it will be perceived by your Honour that the main object of bringing the above charge against her is to frighten and induce your honour's petitioner to go and live with Row Saheb in Baroda and thus to submit to his bad wishes, as he evidently had a bad-eye on her long since. Your petitioner therefore humbly requests your honour will be so kind as to take the above statement into deliberate consideration and give a just decision in the case, for which your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray."

At the hearing on Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Peile appeared to prosecute, and Mr. George Taylor to defend the women.

Mr. Peile said—I charge these people with having stolen certain clothes, jewels, and other things found upon them from my client at Baroda.

His Honour—That is not in under any territory subject to my jurisdiction?

Mr. Peile—I say it is not. But I thought that was all explained before, and that all that was necessary now for me to do was to prove the charge against them—that is to say, to adduce *prima facie* evidence of some crime committed by them in the territory of the Gaekwar—and that therefore your Worship would hand them over to be tried in the territories of the Gaekwar.

His Worship said Government might certainly do so if it pleased.

Mr. Peile had understood that all that was necessary for him to do was to substantiate that there was a *prima facie* case against these women. He had understood his Worship to say on a former occasion that he would not hand them over to anybody unless there appeared some *prima facie* evidence of criminal charge under Act VII. of 1854.

His Worship—Quite so. But you call this only theft. There is a difference between theft and robbery as I understand, and theft is not a heinous offence within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Peile said there was no definition of the terms. The word "robbery," he presumed, was not a word used anywhere in the Penal Code. But the term robbery included almost everything. In section 21 of Act VII. of 1854 the words "heinous offence" included treason, murder, attempting to murder, rape, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, &c. &c.

His Honour—There is a difference I think not unknown in our English law between "robbery" and "theft." Is it not so?

Mr. Peile—No sir, I think not. I think "robbery" in an Act like this would include every possible description of "theft," either robbery from the person or robbery from a house. There are none of these minute definitions in the Penal Code; but the word "robbery," in my opinion, includes everything, robbery from the person, from a house, and in fact any description of robbery. Mr. Peile quoted section 21 of Act 7 of 1854, and said he thought the word robbery in that section would include theft of every description.

His Honour—What, then, is the difference between robbery and theft?

Mr. Peile—I should call theft a species of robbery. Robbery might be committed in many ways, and theft is one of the ways in which robbery may be committed. It seems to me that robbery here would include every possible mode of taking that which belongs to another. The 390th section of the Indian Penal Code commences in this way—"In all robbery there is either theft or extortion."

His Honour—But in all theft is there robbery?

Mr. Peile—I say it is robbery. There is no mistake about it. The words "heinous offence" include robbery, but do not, I admit, include theft.

His Worship—Up to this moment you have only charged these women with theft. Theft is not robbery unless under peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Taylor—That is what I have come ready to defend.

Mr. Peile said section 390 of the Penal Code stated that there could be no case of robbery which did not fall within the definition of either "theft" or "extortion." But it might be a question whether this was theft or extortion. He said this was a theft which constituted a robbery.

His Worship—Well, I do not want to stop you in the progress of your case, but if all you can prove is theft, and not theft accompanied with violence, I do not think there is a "heinous offence" within the meaning of Act VII. of 1854.

Mr. Peile again repeated that he thought robbery included every possible description of theft.

His Worship—I think I ought to take the definition from the Penal Code.

Mr. Peile—I do not think the Penal Code has anything to do with it.

His Honour—I shall consider that robbery is as defined in the Penal Code and not otherwise.

Mr. Peile said he certainly had been labouring under a misapprehension, for he had not known he was to argue this question. He had merely understood that he was to come here and give evidence and show that there was a *prima facie* case. Of course he had not gone carefully into this point which had now been raised. Some case might have been decided on this identical Act on the Appellate Side as to what robbery was considered to be. As far as his opinion went the word robbery in Act VII. was used as a very wide term indeed, because immediately before it were the words "great personal violence," and if robbery was merely meant to imply theft accompanied with great personal violence, the two would probably have been put together, or at all events would have been coupled in some way. Of course there was great difference between robbery and burglary; but he certainly thought that robbery would include every possible species of theft from a dwelling-house in the day time.

His Worship—Yes every robbery includes theft; but does every theft amount to robbery?

Mr. Peile thought so under such a clause as this. Robbery seemed to him a generic word to include all the species. Of course not having known this point would come up he was not prepared with any authorities.

His Honour—I do not want to stop you if Mr. Taylor has nothing to say. I only say this much at present, that while all robbery necessarily includes theft, I do not think all theft is necessarily robbery, and if you purpose to prove only that these women ran away with a shawl or two——

Mr. Peile—From a dwelling-house.

His Honour—In which they were residents. That is not robbery within the meaning of Act VII. of 1854.

Mr. Taylor—There is one thing I would wish to point out in this Act VII. of 1854. I perceive that in cases similar to this it is necessary where application is made by some political authority out of the jurisdiction that the application should be made through the Government, and that the Government then sends its instructions to the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace should issue his warrant.

His Honour—What section do you quote from?

Mr. Taylor—I quote from the 4th section, just at the commencement, showing the course of proceeding to be adopted, and I perceive by the 2nd section that the order is to be signed by a Secretary to the Government. I presume your Worship has received all that correctly.

His Worship—No, I have received nothing.

Mr. Taylor said first of all there must be an order to the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace initiating proceedings, and that the order should be sufficient justification for acts done by the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace if it was signed by the Secretary to Government. The 3rd section says—"Upon the production of the order to any such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace he shall have the same powers as if the offence charged had been committed within his jurisdiction." The warrant of the Magistrate must contain a memorandum stating that it is issued under Act VII. of 1864, and issued under an order of the Government. This was simply a charge as if it was within the original jurisdiction of his Worship. He thought he must decline to entertain this question here as proceeding under Act VII.

Mr. Peile said there was an easy answer to this. He would refer his Worship to section 19, which said—"In cases in which the immediate apprehension within the British territories in India of any person accused of having committed any heinous offence mentioned in section 21 of this Act out of such territories shall, in the judgment of a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in any part of such territories in which the person accused shall be found, be necessary for the ends of justice, the person accused may without an order of Government be apprehended or proceeded against in the same manner as for such offence charged to have been committed in the place where the person accused may be found, and after his apprehension he may be committed or held to bail in manner aforesaid, and such other proceedings as aforesaid may be taken as the case may require, but the person accused shall not be delivered up without an order of Government." Under that section he (Mr. Peile) had come here on a former occasion to ask his Worship to issue a warrant, which his Worship had done on his own responsibility under the provisions of that section, which was quite right. The parties then had appeared and had been let out on bail, but his Worship of course could not be asked to hand them over to anybody without an order of Government, and that order, he understood, had been sent to the Commissioner of Police.

His Worship—I sit here as a Magistrate, and without disrespect to Government or any other person I say plainly I cannot receive an order to perform any judicial act in the sense of coming to any foregone conclusion. Government may write a letter to the Commissioner of Police or to me to hand over these persons, and the Commissioner may do so, but I sit as a Judge sworn to do justice to the best of my ability and cannot perform any judicial act upon an order.

Mr. Peile—There is no doubt you can.

Mr. Taylor—Then the case must be dismissed.

Mr. Peile said no, it must not. All that was to be done was to get sufficient evidence that this was a heinous crime, and if it was, his Worship was bound either to keep these parties in custody or to let them out on bail till some further proceedings had been taken.

His Worship—You charge them with nothing but theft.

Mr. Peile—That is another question. I am only speaking of what Mr. Taylor raised. He then called attention to section 20 of Act VII. which says—"If any person imprisoned under this Act shall not either be delivered up or discharged or brought to trial within two calendar months after his committal, it shall be lawful for the principal court of original jurisdiction in criminal cases in the district in which he shall be imprisoned, upon application by or on behalf of the prisoner, to order him to be discharged out of custody." It was thus clear that the liberty of the subject was provided for, but if a person felt himself aggrieved by the fact of having been committed by a Magistrate, it was for him to take proceedings in the matter and to go to the High Court. But the Magistrate's duty was plain—that being satisfied that a heinous offence had been committed he should issue a warrant and either keep the party in prison or let him out on bail. If no order of Government was then applied for, the Magistrate had nothing further to do with it; he had to wait till a Government order was obtained, and if the order was not obtained by the complainant or complainant had been dilatory in the matter the course of the prisoner was to go to the High Court and get his discharge. Of course it all came back to the question whether it was a heinous crime.

His Worship—I have issued a warrant, but I have no hesitation in saying to you that I now think I made a mistake, and that that was not a heinous crime within the meaning of the Act, and that robbery is something quite different from theft. I consider robbery exactly as the Penal Code considers it, theft accompanied with violence.

Mr. Taylor called attention to section 22, where it was explained that acts coming under "heinous offences" done with reference to treaties "shall be serious or aggravated."

Mr. Peile said he should have liked to have been in a position to be able to look into the points raised; but really he had not been aware that they were going to be raised. What he had understood was that his Worship had not been satisfied as to the amount of evidence, and he had come to the Court with the evidence. He would ask for a postponement so as to enable him to see if there were any authorities on the point, and then he would be prepared to argue with his friend Mr. Taylor. It was clear that what his Worship had done was justified provided this was a heinous offence.

His Worship—On reflection I think the case made by you is not a heinous crime within the meaning of the Act. If I am wrong I am ready to be put right. Government did write to the Commissioner of Police, and he has applied to me, and I said that having respect to the judicial office which I fill here I would not hand over anyone except upon some apparent proof of an offence which would make it my duty to do so.

Mr. Peile said he had no doubt that Government in this matter had been relying upon his Worship's judgment, and that they thought he would be satisfied that this was a heinous offence within the meaning of the Act.

His Worship—Upon the information, and that is the only thing I have before me, I think it is not a heinous crime.

Mr. Peile said these people were out on bail and an adjournment for a day or two would not make much difference.

His Honour—These people have been in custody for a long time.

Mr. Peile said they had; but not knowing that this point was going to be raised, he was been prepared. If in looking into the matter he found nothing but what would induce him to concur in his Worship's opinion and distrust his own opinion, which of course had only been formed hastily here, he would not be inclined to press the prisoners further; but he would like to have an opportunity of seeing whether he could find something which would bear upon the point; because it all came to the point whether theft was robbery.

His Worship—I do not want to stop you in proceeding with your case.

Mr. Peile asked an adjournment till Monday that he might look into the matter. He said the Act seemed to put the offences generically.

His Worship—I am bound to use my own discretion in interpreting the words. I do not doubt that the word robbery includes theft, but it is the converse of the proposition that theft necessarily means robbery which I cannot acquiesce in.

Mr. Peile thought robbery included such a theft as this.

His Honour—The greater always includes the less, but does the less include the greater?

Mr. Peile—I understand you to consider that robbery is theft with violence, but not what you might call a peaceable theft without any violence.

Mr. Taylor—The very circumstance of the Penal Code defining it is sufficient.

Mr. Peile—The Penal Code has nothing to do with the matter.

His Worship—The Penal Code is my guide in the matter. I simply wish to say to you that I have made up my mind that the theft was not such as I ought to take cognisance of under Act VII.

Mr. Peile—We are in this position; we have an order of Government upon the application of my client ordering that these persons be handed over.

His Honour—You may make the best of any order of the Government you like; but sitting here as a Judge, with every respect for constituted authority, I cannot do a judicial act, except as my own judgment and conscience guide me. No one, I am sure, wants me to do anything else.

Mr. Peile—It would be an administrative act.

His Honour—Well, that might be done by the Commissioner.

Mr. Peile—Certainly, but what I understand is that you will not allow the Commissioner to do so.

His Honour—The Commissioner of Police is not subordinate to me,—unless perhaps within these four walls, and so as to aid in the execution of judicial orders, which it devolves on me as a Magistrate to make, otherwise he is as independent of me, as I am of him.

Mr. Peile said what he wanted was to let the parties up country understand how it was that the order of Government was not obeyed. Of course the people up-country would think it strange if after an order of Government these prisoners were not handed over. He would take it for granted that for the present he was not able to convince his Honour that this offence came within the term robbery.

His Honour said he had come to the conclusion that he ought not to have issued the warrant, and that he was wrong in doing so.

Mr. Peile said that when he had come before his Honour on a former occasion, he (Mr. Peile) had considered the charge to come within the definition.

His Honour said he had not thought so; and he thought it was not his duty to hand over British subjects, as these women were.

Mr. Peile—I don't think they are British subjects.

Mr. Taylor—They are not subjects of the Gaekwar; I can prove that.

His Honour—It does not matter, they are here upon British soil.

Mr. Peile said he did not know whether he could produce any authority on the point, but he would ask that the case might be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Taylor—The charge which was made when these persons were apprehended was——

Mr. Peile—I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Taylor—That charge was that one of the parties was a slave. Then it was particularly asked whether there was any particular charge of theft or robbery, and the answer was no, and no charge of robbery or theft was made. And then fifteen days afterwards these extraordinary proceedings were instituted, where or by whom I do not know at present.

Mr. Peile—They are instituted by Chimunrow.

Mr. Taylor—I doubt that very much. I shall strongly oppose any indirect application of Government influence upon any case of this description.

Mr. Peile said he had nothing to do with that, but only appeared for Chimunrow. He again asked the Court for an opportunity to consult authorities.

His Honour—If Mr. Taylor has no objection I have none.

Mr. Taylor said he could not agree to any such proceedings. He was here prepared for the defence of the women.

Mr. Peile—I am here to give evidence.

His Honour—I decline to take any evidence.

Mr. Peile said he had understood that what he had to do to-day was to give evidence.

His Honour—I am partly to blame, no doubt, from the original mistake of having given a warrant, and in that way giving a *locus standi* to your client, but you will agree with me that when persons stand in such a position as these women, there ought to be a case made out against them, or they ought to be discharged.

Mr. Peile again repeated that he had not thought it would be necessary to go into the point raised.

Mr. Taylor—There is no proof of anything beyond the allegation before your Worship for issuing the warrant; but it seems to have been done in the ordinary way.

Mr. Peile—I never know a warrant obtained in any other way.

Mr. Taylor—And here all that is charged is—"I have found that they had in their possession certain clothes which were missed from the house of my cousin."

Mr. Peile said that on applying for a warrant all that had to be done was to raise a *prima facie* case. Of course the whole thing must fall to the ground if his Worship did not consider it a heinous offence, and he craved indulgence from the Court, and would leave the matter as to whether there should be a postponement in the hands of his Worship.

Mr. Taylor said he objected to the delay, and the cost to his clients.

His Worship—I think that when people are brought up here charged with crime, those who charge them with that crime ought to be able to make the charge good. This is an offence said to have been committed in a foreign territory over which I have no jurisdiction; and I do not think the prisoners ought to be asked to come up here again to answer this charge if it is not now made good. They are not subject to my jurisdiction. They were here on 4th January, and I issued a warrant, which I think was a great stretch of my authority, and in fact I now say I was wrong in doing it. As to orders of Government, Government has given me no orders, and no Government of English gentlemen would give an order to a Magistrate to do a judicial act except as his conscience and judgment guided him. There certainly has been no pressure put upon me in any way. It is impossible that there should.

Mr. Taylor—May I ask if your Worship has got any answer to the letter to the Resident at Baroda, because that probably would show who were the parties who instigated this prosecution, and how it was done. The Government here acts upon impulse.

Mr. Peile said he was unable to say who applied for the Government order.

His Honour—I am a servant of the Government in the sense of carrying on some executive work, but I am not the servant of the Government as a Judge sitting here as a Magistrate.

Mr. Peile—I never suggested that the Government made any pressure upon your Worship.

His Honour—It is not the least reflection upon me. Of course I do not suppose it.

Mr. Taylor said he quite agreed as to the gentlemanly manner in which his learned friend has put the case.

His Worship—These women are here now for the fourth or fifth time, and there is no case against them in my judgment; and I discharge them, and they are free to go where they like.

Mr. Taylor—I have most respectable witnesses here to prove that they received presents of the same kind.

Mr. Peile—I have witnesses to prove my case; but after what you have said there is nothing further to be done.

His Worship said that the complainant having invited the jurisdiction of this Court he was not sure that he had not power under the Police Act to make him pay some expenses.

The interpreter was then directed to explain to the women at the bar that they were discharged, and that they were entitled to the benefit of the British law as long as they obeyed these laws and remained in British territory.

The prisoners then immediately left the Court.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL COMPROMISE.

Mr. White, on behalf of the liquidators of the Eastern Financial Association, appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp sitting in appeal on Friday, for the purpose of making a motion that the Court would vary a portion of the order made by it on 21st December last in the matter of the appeal of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan *vs.* the Eastern Financial Association, by which order the liquidators of the Eastern Financial were required to set apart a sum equivalent to 8 annas in the rupee on the claim of the Bank of Hindustan, and to pay that sum into the hands of the Accountant General to be invested and held by him as security for the performance of whatever judgment or order might be made by the Privy Council on the appeal which the Bank of Hindustan on the abovementioned date had received leave to bring in that Court, and by which it was further directed that all proceedings under the compromise of the debts due by the Eastern Financial and of the liabilities of the shareholders in that company should be stayed, until that order had been complied with. The compromise in question was sanctioned by Sir Joseph Arnould in chambers on 6th June, and was subsequently confirmed by two Judges of the High Court on appeal, and on 21st December, as before stated, the Bank of Hindustan obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council. This motion was based on an affidavit by the liquidators, which brought to the notice of the Court that the consequence of the order in question was practically to postpone all proceedings in carrying out the compromise until the appeal should be disposed of by the Privy Council, which it was well known would take some little time—indeed, it would certainly be eighteen months or perhaps a couple of years before the decision of the Privy Council was obtained.

Mr. Green, on behalf of the Bank of Hisdustan, did not understand on what principle his learned friend, in seeking to have the order of the Court reviewed, brought forward a fresh affidavit which only contained matter that might have been brought forward on the former occasion; and he added that there was no provision in the Code, so far as he could discover, giving the Court power to review such an order as this.

The Chief Justice—We certainly have the power of review.

Mr. Green—The power of review applies to a decree.

The Chief Justice—Act 23 of 1861 makes the same provision applicable to orders.

Mr. White said the substance of the affidavit and the cause of its being brought forward was this,—that the liquidators, having made the very best endeavours they could to carry out the order of their Lordships to set apart the 8 annas in the rupee and to get the money necessary for the purpose (not having had sufficient money in hand at the time of the order) had found themselves utterly unable to do so, and the result therefore of the latter portion of the order—the portion which it was now sought to have varied—was that if it remained unvaried the whole compromise must fall to the ground,—that the liquidators, in fact, would be utterly unable to carry out the compromise.

The Chief Justice—Are not the appellants to the Privy Council as a matter of right entitled to such an order?

Mr. White understood it to be conceded that it was a matter which lay in the discretion of the Court.

The Chief Justice thought the words which they had used on the previous occasion were to the effect that although it did not come within the letter of the Charter it certainly came within the spirit of it.

Mr. White said if that was so he had been under a misapprehension, as he had understood that it was a matter for the discretion of their Lordships, and he had therefore addressed himself to their discretion.

Mr. Green said the words he had taken down were "it may be such a case does not come within the letter of the charter, but it certainly comes within the spirit."

The Chief Justice asked Mr. White if any money had been distributed.

Mr. White—No, my Lord. Everything has been stayed.

The Chief Justice—But before this matter came on had any of the creditors been paid?

Mr. White—A large number of them had been compromised or settled with at the rate mentioned. The terms had been carried out to a considerable extent before this order was made.

The Chief Justice—Suppose the Privy Council should hold that we were wrong and that we ought not to have sanctioned this compromise, what would be the position of the Bank of Hindustan after it obtained such a judgment? The decision would be of no value to it.

Mr. White—They would be entitled, I say, to go behind the compromise and cause the liquidators to settle a fresh list of contributories and make a call—thus coming upon what they supposed to be a larger fund. That is their remedy.

The learned counsel afterwards said the state of the case was simply this, that the liquidators had not the funds and could only get the funds through the operation of the compromise. If the compromise had been allowed to go on they would then have been able to get in sufficient money for the purpose.

The Chairman—One part of the arrangement is that the assets of the company should be sold for a given sum. A portion of that sum might be set apart for this purpose, as it really forms a part of the assets of the company.

Mr. White—Well, that has partly been applied already to the settlement of the claims of creditors, and the portion remaining at the time of the making of the order was not sufficient to make up the eight annas in the rupee on the claim of the Bank of Hindustan, so that the only way by which the order of the Court could be obeyed is by making a call on the contributories, but that too has been stayed.

Mr. White suggested that the best course might be to remove the restriction and let the dividends be paid in the meantime to the Bank of Hindustan as well as the other creditors, till the amount of the compromise, six annas, was made up.

Mr. Justice Westropp—And to leave the Bank to its remedy for the additional two annas, which the Privy Council might think it entitled to?

Mr. White—That from time to time, as the money comes in, the liquidators should distribute dividends amongst the creditors up to the point of six annas. As to the other two annas it cannot possibly be got under the compromise, but only by the liquidators being ordered to have recourse to the machinery of Act X. of 1866 and by settling a fresh list of contributories.

The Chief Justice—Six lakhs were to be paid for the assets of the company. Has that been paid and distributed?

Mr. White—A great portion of it, my Lord.

The learned counsel then proceeded to read the affidavit to which he had been referring and which was as follows. It was sworn by the official liquidators, Mr. Rowland Hamilton and Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Wadia:—"That in pursuance of the order of this Hon'ble Court made on the 21st December 1867 all proceedings for carrying out the compromise confirmed by the Court on the 27th September 1867 have been stayed. (2) The claim of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan upon the Eastern Financial Association, after allowing the Bank the estimated value of certain securities held by it, amounts to about Rs. 4,90,000, and a sum equal to eight annas in the rupee on the said claim, being the sum directed by the said order of 21st December last to be set apart by us, amounts to about Rs. 2,45,000. (3.) When the said order of 21st December was made, we, not having in hand enough money for the purpose, were unable to set apart the said sum of 8 annas in the rupee or pay the same to the Accountant General, and we are still unable to do so, and, though having used our best endeavours, see no prospect of our being able to do so. (4.) The funds in our hands at the date of the said order amounted to Rs. 88,125, of which Rs. 74,100 consisted of cash realized from the sale of assets, and Rs. 14,025 of cash realized from so much of the compromised call of 30 rupees as was got in at the date of the said order. (5.) We expect to receive further sums aggregating Rs. 44,700, of which Rs. 25,000 remain due to us for assets sold before the date of the said order, and Rs. 19,700 is the estimated value of sundry claims upon shares in companies under liquidation, belonging to the Association. (6.) Any further sums coming to us, with the exception of some small and uncertain dividends from insolvents, estates, depend on the further collection of the call of Rs. 30 per share and on the issue of certain suits now pending in this Honorable Court. (7.) The collection of the call is suspended under the order of the Court of 21st December, and should the compromise fall through, the conditional settlement of the list of contributories will become the subject of litigation. (8.) The chief item of the claim in the suits which are now pending, is in a suit for Rs. 12,11,000, brought on a contract of sale for delivery on the 1st July 1865 of 65 shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, against Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. This suit has recently been decided against the association in respect of 55 out of the 65 shares, and we have been advised to and have appealed against the decision, but the two first named debtors are insolvents, and the third we are informed and believe is unable to pay in full any large claim made against him. (9.) We have also, since the making of the said order of the 21st of December, communicated with the guarantors and with the chief contributories concerned in the compromise with a view to procure sufficient money to enable us to set apart the sum directed by the said order, but they have declined to assist us in the matter, and we see no hope whatever of obtaining from them or either of them any funds in excess of the amounts payable by them according to the terms of the said compromise. (10.) We further say that in respect of the sale of the assets of the association, which took place prior to the said order, only a net sum of Rs. 3,88,800 has been or will be realized, this sum subject to further expenses and law charges, and that the realization of the difference between that sum and the six lacs which under the compromise the purchasers of the assets are to pay is dependent on the issue of the suits referred to in paras. 6 and 8, and there is little doubt therefore that the purchasers of the assets will have to make good a considerable deficiency. (11.) The call made on 15th October produced up to the 21st December Rs. 14,025 only, as stated in para. 4. Proceedings under the order for the issue of warrants against defaulters, which has just been obtained from the Court, were stayed by the said order of 21st December; and should they be resumed we are of opinion that the amount realized by the call will not now exceed, while it may fall short of the lower estimate of Rs. 2,00,000 made in our affidavit of the 12th June 1867 setting forth the bases of the compromise, to which we crave leave to refer. (12.) There is therefore no reasonable expectation whatever that the assets

THE MARTINMAN'S EMBASSY.

(*The Athenæum, January* 18)

Berlin, January, 1868.

TRAVELLING lately through the Duchies of Mecklenburg, a part of Germany undeservedly little frequented by English travellers, and a *terra incognita* to the cockney tourist. I met with frequent instances of the firm hold that local customs and superstitions possess over a simple-minded people. Time and the railroad are gradually effacing these landmarks of an earlier age, and national customs, whose only sanction has been their antiquity, have there, as elsewhere, been the first to disappear. But the following account, related to me by an eye-witness, shows that the process has been slow. It furnishes a curious instance of a custom which in spite of the seeming childishness of its details, long continued to survive the decay of local traditions, and was invested with all the dignity of a political anniversary.

This was the Martinman's Embassy, sent yearly on St. Martin's Day from the free city of Lubeck to Schwerin with a cask of Rhine wine, as in duty bound, for the ducal cellar. The origin of this old custom was unknown even in the sixteenth century, and it is almost the only example in Mecklenburg of those curious festive processions (*Festaufzuge*), so popular in the middle ages. On these occasions it was, above all, important to find among the good folks of Lubeck a man who, as Martinman, could not only preform with exactness the customary ceremonial in all its details, but who had a sound stomach, and a head not easily inclined to giddiness. In order, however, to prevent any danger of the ambassador losing his balance, two other men accompanied him who were called his "witnesses."

Accordingly, early on the morning of the 9th of November, St. Martin's Eve, the three set off on their journey in a carriage stoutly built and strongly bound with iron, in which was stored the cask of Rhine wine. At two-thirds of the way they halted, and rested for the night at the little town of Rehna. Hear the Martinman on his entry was greeted with the shouts and hurrahs of the inhabitants, in return for which it was his duty to distribute among the crowd handfuls of nuts, apples, and wheaten rolls. Early on the morrow their journey was continued; but before entering Schwerin, their destination, and the capital of the Duchy, they halted before a blacksmith's shop, and requested the smith to inspect the carriage, and to see whether anything was damaged. When the clock struck twelve, they drove in a quick trot up to the town-gate, where a barrier and sentinel prohibited further progress. Hereupon an equerry stepped out of the guard-room, and put the Homeric questions to the Martinman, who he was? whence he came? whither he was going? inquiring further what he brought with him in his carriage, and who was to have it? These questions having been answered as fully as by Glaucus to Sarpedon, the barrier was drawn back, the sentinel presented arms, and the Martinman drove past with uncovered head, paying the customary fee of a florin for the military salute. No sooner had he entered the street, when cries of "Martinman! Fine Martin! Nut Martin! Penny Martin!" were raised by the assembled townsfolk. The apprentices of every craft welcomed him, and, amidst deafning shouts and acclamations, conducted him to his quarters. These noisy salutations were acknowledged by further donations of nuts, apples and small coin, which, with a face of the utmost gravity, he scattered among the people. On reaching the hotel, he sent to announce his arrival to the ducal steward, and proceeded to put on his robes of office, consisting of a long black gown over which hung a scarlet cloak without sleeves, a white collar frilled and plaited round the neck and a large wig enveloping his head. Decked out in this manner, he waited for the hour when he should be allowed to enter the ducal castle.

This was usually at three o'clock. He then mounted the middle bench of the *char-a-bancs*, and proceeded on his way to the castle. Behind him lay the cask of wine, and behind this, on the last bench, sat the two "witnesses." Grave as the Roman senators in the presence of the Gauls, but with some traces of stolid benignity on their features, they looked down upon the people who thronged around them, and who were kept in order by a handful of soldiers. As they approached the sentinel at the castle, the Martinman had to pull off the hat of the coachman in front, uncover his own head, and see that the "witnesses" behind did the same. The sentinel presented arms, and a florin and profound bow from the grateful ambassador repaid the compliment; but the hats had to remain lying by their side until they passed the sentinel again on their return. The coachman, who had hitherto driven slowly on his passage through the street, now cracked his long whip, and on reaching the inner court-yard of the castle, drove at full speed twice round the open space in the presence of the ducal family, while the Martinman again threw small silver coins among the people, who hailed him with the same acclamations as before. After having completed the second circuit, the carriage suddenly drew up in front of the grand staircase. Here the Duke's steward, who was deputed master of the ceremonies, stepped forward with several officers of state and notaries, to welcome the Lubeck visitors, all three of whom jumped down from the carriage at the same time. The Martinman placed himself opposite *major domo* with his two "witnesses," and proclaimed in a loud voice the devotion of the Republic of Lubeck to the Sovereign Duke of Mecklenburg and his august family. Then followed an address, according to an ancient formula, in which he declared that the "High-wise council of the City of Lubeck doth thus present the ducal house of Mecklenburg Schwerin with a cask of Rhine wine, in token of neighbourly friendship and attachment." Hereupon the steward protested that this gift was to be presented "out of duty and obligation," that "it ought not to have been Rhine wine, but Rhine-wine must. This time the wine will be accepted, but on condition that in future, according to ancient custom, Rhine-wine must is brought. In order however," he added, "that no prejudice may attach from this omission to the most ancient right of his ducal highness, I protest against it publicly in the name of his ducal highness, and summon the registrar here persent, to take the interposed protest *ad wotam*, and in all submissiveness to send an accredited document to the office of the ducal marshal." This was contested by the Martinman as follows: "The council does not remember that his ducal highness has bound them to any duty; but I repeat what I said before: the wine is not presented as an act of duty, but from neighbourly friendship; hence I protest again formally against what has been said. Hereupon the steward rejoined, "I repeat, that the honourable council of the city of Lubeck is obliged to send yearly on St. Martin's Day a cask of Rhine-wine must as an act of bounden duty, and I adhere to all that I have said." The steward now called the gatekeeper, and ordered him carefully to examine the carriage and horses. If any defect was found in either vehicle, harness, or horseshoes, all became the property of the Duke. This actually happened in the year 1755; and it was only at the urgent and repeated entreaties of the senate of Lubeck, that Christian Louis, then Duke of Mecklenburg, restored them.

This examination completed, the cask was lifted down, and, the Court-butler having tasted the wine, the Martinman took leave of the steward, and got into his carriage with the two "witnesses." The coachman drove them three times round the castle court at full speed, the ambassador meanwhile distributing small coin, and the people hailing him as before. The three then returned to their quarters, and the Martinman unburdened himself of his cumbrous robes of office.

But his functions were not yet ended. It was now his duty to distribute, according to ancient custom, the presents which he had brought with him for the ducal household, namely, to the steward, chief cook, registrar and head butler. Each of these received a Dutch cheese weighing twelve pounds, a Lubeck loaf of bread, a cake in the shape of a half-moon, a bundle of smoked fish from Riga, another of herrings from Lubeck, each bundle weighing a pound, and four lemons.

At six o'clock precisely in the evening, the gatekeeper entered the Martinman's chamber, and with a profound bow and great ceremony invited him and his two "witnesses" to supper at the castle. The Lubeck visitors, accordingly not excepting the coachman, followed him (called now the *Ehrendiener*, from bringing the invitation), who walked before them, carrying in his right hand a huge mace, and in his left a brazen lanthorn, only used on this occasion, three feet in height, and containing four candles, reflected through a hundred panes of horn. When the procession approached the castle, the sentinel again stepped forth, but without arms, and the *Ehrendiener* conducted them across the court into the dining-hall, near the kitchen, where the officers of the household were already waiting to receive the embassy with due ceremony. All then ranged themselves round the tables, which were loaded with goodly viands. At the head sat the steward; on his left the Martinman and the two "witnesses"; on his right the chief cook, the head butler, head porter and head gardener, opposite each other. At a side table sat the *Ehrendiener* and the Lubeck coachman. Thirty-six dishes, according to custom, were served. When the courses of fish and meat were finished, the steward rose, and proposed the health of his sovereign. Several other toasts followed, all of which were drunk out of glasses kept for this occasion. They were pointed at the bottom, and had no foot; so that when once filled they had to be emptied at a draught. Two such glasses held the contents of an ordinary-sized wine-bottle. But, fortunately, the liquor was not strong.

The company rose from table about eleven o'clock, but the evening's festivities were not yet concluded; for they all accompanied the Martinman to his quarters, where according to ancient precedent their potations were continued for some hours longer. In the morning the *Ehrendiener* invited the Martinman to breakfast. The same guests, the same number of dishes. This time the Martinman proposed for a toast the *entente cordiale* between Mecklenburgh and Lubeck. The whole company again escorted the embassy to their hotel, where wine was drunk till two-o'clock, when the carriage came to take the worthies back to Lubeck. To prevent their starving on the road, a cold roast goose, a tart, a venison pie and some roast pork were put into the carriage. As a present for the Lubeck Senate, the Martinman received either a deer or a boar, as well as the so-called "Martin's florin," an ancient silver coin, which bore on one side the inscription, "Moneta nova Lubecensis, 1540," and on the reverse, "Status marca Mubecensis." Two bushels of oats were given for the use of the horses. At the town-gate the same honours were paid to the Martinman as on his arrival; and he now hastened home to give a due report to the Senate, and deliver the presents.

And this custom was celebrated in the nineteenth century! It was kept up as late as the year 1805, in the reign of the Duke (later Grand-Duke) Friedrick Franz, the grandfather of the late Duchess of Orleans.

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SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG..... "	30 " Pints.
	do. ..... "	16 " Pints.
	IMPERIAL..... "	32 " Quarts.
	DIE PERLE DES REBENS ... "	17 " Pints.
	MOSELLE..... "	35 " Quarts.
	do. ..... "	24 " "
	JOHANNISBERG ... "	13 " Pints.
	do. ..... "	33 " Quarts.
	do. ..... "	17-8 Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva.
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish.

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte.
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie."

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks.
Madeira—Very Old.
Port—Three marks.

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout.
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720
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EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

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EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
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Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & CO., BOMBAY,

BEG TO NOTIFY TO THEIR CONSTITUents and the Public in general, that they have extended their premises, and have now on view a replete assortment of the articles in their various branches of trade.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their Home firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

CLOCKS.—ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND French, for Office, Drawing-room, Dining-room, and for Travelling purposes, &c. ROSSELET & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in the most fashionable designs, and from well-known English manufacturers. ROSSELET & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY, SUCH AS FINE Gold Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Sleeve-links, sets of Studs and Shirt-buttons, Lockets, Charms, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., in the latest pattern, and warranted to be of superior workmanship. ROSSELET & Co.

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MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 2 to 36 English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, and Indian airs, priced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3,000. ROSSELET & Co.

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PORCELAIN WASHING SETS.—CARTE Trays, Tea, and Coffee Sets, richly painted with flowers and figures from Canton. ROSSELET & Co.

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CONDENSED MILK FROM THE MOUNtains of Switzerland, in tin boxes, expressly received and well adapted for Officers going to Abyssinia or Travellers up-country. ROSSELET & Co.

A CARD.—Mrs. MOIZER, Ladies' Nurse and Midwife, from the Liverpool Lying-in-Hospital, begs to announce her return from Ceylon, with the intention of carrying on the duties of her profession as before.—Address, Mrs. Moizer, at Mr. J. Wynn, P. and O. Company, Maragon.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids and adopted to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose 'Chota hazri' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) Bombay and Poona.

STUDIO, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

SYKES AND DWYER.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. FOR PORTRAITS.

VIEWS of Bombay and its Vicinity, Sholapore, Lanowlee, Khundalla, Reversing Station, Bhore Ghaut, the break No. 5 Viaduct, Karlee Caves. Panoramic View of Elphinstone Circle, Groups of Natives, &c. &c., always on hand. Children taken instant taneously.

Albums for September, October and November, containing some of the finest views of Carlee Caves and the Bhore Ghaut will be published in a few days.

Memo of prices forward on application.

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ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

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Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.				
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10	0	12	0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20	0	24	0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0	8	0	10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0	4	0	5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0	12	1	0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1	0	1	4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.				
In quart Bottles, each	0	12	1	0
" " per gallon	8	0	10	0
In 5 Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4	0	5	0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1	8	2	0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).				
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4	0	5	0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.				
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1	12	2	0
White quality " per lb.	0	8	0	10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.	1	12	2	0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE)-				
In small bars, each	0	12	1	0
In Tablets, each	0	6	0	8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1	0	1	4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1	0	1	4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
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JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

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JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
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